

Gazette of the United States

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 66 of Vol. V.]

THURSDAY, February 27, 1794.

[Whole No. 524.]

Wanted to Charter, A VESSEL



Of 1000 Barrels burthen.

Enquire of

JOHN CRAIG.

Feb. 24, 1794.

dtf

For Sale or Charter, The SHIP



ANDROMACHE,

(an American bottom)

John Moore, Master;

Is a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794.

dtf

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

- A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
- Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
- A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
- A Quantity of Swabong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto,
- Holland Gin in Cases,
- A Quantity of Brimstone,
- With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20.

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Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 21st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. Thomas Pearfall & Son, merchants in New-York, and inclosed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars. He also addressed a letter to Mr. Gilbert Saltonstall, merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed on the back thereof in these words:—"Pay the within to Mr. Gilbert Saltonstall—Eben. Huntington." He also addressed a letter to Messrs. White & Wardell, merchants in New-York, and inclosed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of said White & Wardell, which letters were put in the Post-Office on said 21st January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were severally addressed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York bank bill, and some others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any person discovering the Thief, and returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794.

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Philosophical Lectures,

By J. M. RAY.

FROM M. Edinburgh, lately from Paris, teacher of Hebrew, &c. languages, author of Comprehensive View of Philosophical, Political, and Theological Systems, from the creation of the world to the present time, &c. He will begin this second course of Lectures February 27th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends' grammar school room, 4th street, and will finish it in a month.—The idea of it was suggested by some Ladies for the improvement of the sex—but it is calculated for both sexes (of any age above childhood) whereby they will discover a new world in nature, concealed from others as a fine country is from travellers in the night, and as the light, and the appearance of nature is from the blind; this will be a new scene of enjoyment and delight, as that of seeing is to one born blind, and will reach them to acquire the proper use of their faculties, as a child does that of his limbs by learning to walk:—this will elevate them to a Philosophical region of sublime enjoyments and rational pleasures, as much superior to the pleasures and amusements of others as a man is to a child in stature, and which will endure the shock of adversity, and not forsake them like others, in affliction and old age; as the use and end of all real knowledge is practice and happiness, this course will tend to promote personal happiness, and fit for the duties of society, one part of it will be on the preservation of health of body and serenity of mind, without which riches can afford no enjoyment: those who observed the author's regimen, escaped the Pestilential disease in the house where others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philosophy to human life.

Feb. 19.

gt.

A RECOMPENCE OF One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, produce to them such a plan and elevation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is desired: The whole building is to be substantial and commodious with as much space around it, as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is situated on the west side of Third-street, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets in Philadelphia; and its dimensions are 110 feet on Third-street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.
cop 3w.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Connell and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Downing, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Eliza Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

S C H E M E :

Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
5	2,000	10,000
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
100	100	10,000
300	50	15,000
1000	20	20,000
2000	15	30,000
3000	12	36,000
8100	10	81,000

14,539 Prizes. 266,000
23,461 Blanks. First drawn number, 2,000
Last drawn number, 2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

§3. In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterfon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24.

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§ This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement.—The Subscription encreases daily.—Advertising Favors are solicited.—These constitute an essential item in diminishing the Debt side of the Account.

By the PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given upon oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty second day of November, a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwise disguised, violently broke open and entered the dwelling house of Benjamin Wells collector of the revenue arising from spirits distilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette in the district of Pennsylvania, and by assaulting the said collector and putting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling house aforesaid, in the said county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commission for collecting the said revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his said duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the said collector, if he did not shortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his said office:

AND WHEREAS several of the perpetrators of the said offence are still unknown, and the safety and good order of society require that such daring offenders should be discovered and brought to justice so that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them secured, and officers protected in the due execution of the trusts reposed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the said offenders that shall be discovered and brought to justice for the said offence, to be paid to the person or persons who shall first discover and give information of the said offenders to any judge, justice of the peace, or other magistrate.

And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all officers and ministers of justice according as their respective duties may require, to use their best endeavors to cause the said offenders to be discovered apprehended and secured, so that they may be speedily brought to trial for the offence aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. DONE at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President

EDM: RANDOLPH.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 28.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

SPEECH of MR. MURRAY.

Mr. Murray said he should feel himself admonished by the lateness of this period of the debate, and call of the question from his colleague, to shorten the remarks which he intended to offer against the resolutions, nor would he now presume on the indulgence of the committee, after so much had been said, did he not hold it to be the duty of a representative to use every exertion, either to obtain a good, or to avert an evil. He would endeavor to avoid tiring the committee with a repetition of what had been so ably stated by those with whom he thought, and would leave the clear and comprehensive statement of the relative situation of our trade towards G. Britain, France, and other powers, to that good sense in the committee, which would find ample consolation in the comparison. As his own prejudices, which he confessed were heretofore fostered by a defect of commercial knowledge, had yielded to the lights which his own examina-

tion and that of others had thrown on this question; he entertained a hope that others similarly situated, would candidly and impartially view a subject, which demanded a dismissal of prejudice and passion, and which ought to be tried upon a commercial principle, which was a computing and a comparing one.

He had early, and for a long time taken up ideas without much examination, that the American commerce suffered from illiberal restrictions, and declared, that when the gentleman from Virginia, first suggested his intentions, the outlines, which he so ably drew, met his strongest prepossessions.

—If any thing from that gentleman then gave an inauspicious air to the measure he proposed, it was the eagerness with which he urged for an early and hasty discussion of those resolutions, which no member could look at, after all that had been said, without perceiving that they related to the best and largest interests of this country—interests which required diligence and much reflection to comprehend, and which all the passions, and all the feelings could by no means do justice to in the estimate.—They were interests that required great coolness to discern, and to measure properly.—They had resulted from practice and the nature of our situation, and they ought to be treated with respect, and innovated on with caution. The restrictions contemplated a great change of commercial arrangements, bottomed both on presumed commercial injuries sustained under its present regulations, and on political views, which long standing, and recent evils had brought into notice.

He could not agree, that the commercial arrangements at present existing, were the best that could possibly exist—nor was he insensible to the political evils we had endured, but he doubted how far these resolutions were formed to remedy the first, or to remove the last.

He believed the commercial situation of this country relatively considered, towards the powers of Europe, was now pretty well understood to be indebted more to interest than to partiality in any of the powers.

That it was flourishing when considered independently of the present war from which nothing certain could be concluded, he had no doubt.

With respect to the comparative estimate of the restrictions and privileges imposed or granted by those powers, or by the United States, he should trust the efficacy of the information on that part of the question, to the recollection of the committee, and would confine himself to a few points which he believed had been but lightly touched on by others. He would endeavor to offer some remarks that he thought palliated some of the evils complained of as grounds of change; and confine his views to a few heads of complaint. It was said our commerce was shackled by the British, and by the influence of habit; that our tonnage was unequal to our exports—that arrangements might be made with other nations, who would give us a greater latitude and more liberal terms. He denied that the commerce of the United States was shackled or confined, or that it was restricted unnaturally by old colonial habits. The report of the actual tonnage of the United States shewed us a foreign commerce, employing 289,294 tons. Any man who was acquainted with the real state of this subject would naturally have concluded, from the declarations of gentlemen, that, so inveterately were our old colonial habits formed, and so miserably was our commerce confined, this large amount of tonnage must have been concentrated in the ports of Britain or her colonies.

The reverse was the truth, and in support of this idea he would refer to the report.—This report shews that our ships visit every part of the world—that there is no place to which American enterprizes does not convey our various products. It is a chart of our maritime genius, extreme-

ly exhilarating to our pride & affords the strongest argument against the assertion. It goes beyond controversy; it is a contradiction which can be understood by any man who can read. There is no resisting its force, when adduced to prove, that so far is our commerce from being confined, that the most distant ports and oceans in Russia and China, and the Pacific, are its only boundaries. It completely illustrates the practical as well as theoretical independence of American commerce; for of the whole amount of the tonnage employed abroad, but sixty-two thousand, some odd hundreds, go to Britain and its dependencies—there are two hundred and twenty-seven thousand tons of this total, employed among other nations—and Britain, which formerly monopolized indeed our commerce, has now a little more than one fifth of the navigation of the United States in her ports. It is true that 3-4ths of the imports are from thence and that our export to her is not equal to this import; but that deficiency is paid circuitously and to advantage, by bills, for as the trade is free to leave her, as the merchants, actuated by interest, would buy as cheap as possible, we are fairly to conclude, that they sell some of our raw materials and products to more advantage in other ports than hers, but yet purchase in her's cheaper; so the commerce must be a beneficial one, or they would naturally forsake it. That our exports are greater to Portugal, Spain, and the United Provinces, than our imports from thence, is a proof that they give good prices for our products; but from want of assortments, or from their manufactures not being as saleable here, or as cheap as those from Britain, our merchants make up by bills from those places on London, to supply the deficiency of the export to that port. With respect to predilection for Britain, introduced as a ground of consumption, he did not believe it existed; certain he was, he felt it not himself. He could see nothing in the mere exercise of taste, in the consumption of manufactures, or preference of what was well manufactured and cheap that was connected with the theory of political sentiment. In this country, no such predilection for that nation existed; on the contrary, he believed the most substantial interests of commerce were now at hazard, from the very prejudices which were used by gentlemen sometimes to prove the very reverse. As to the perfect freedom of trade, and that *universal treaty*, of which the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) gave us a hint, *but no outline*, the other day, he questioned much if the accidental variance among nations, on which substantial differences had been moulded by habits, rendered the thing possible, and were it possible, whether all young countries that were not on even terms of manufacture, and ready for a competition of ingenuity, would not suffer extremely by the institution; he was sure this would. The idea was a benevolent one, but it was not one that could bear practice. On all questions in which great and complicated interests were under speculation, when habit, and modes of life and taste, and an immemorial course of things were to be considered, he always wished to see much respect paid to the past as well as the existing order of such things, as long as the result of the whole seemed to be a great and certain share of national prosperity. It was, Mr. Murray observed, a difficult and hazardous thing to attempt to define with precision the particular cause of prosperity; it led to political quackery. We know however with certainty, that never did a country so rapidly move forward to perfection as do the United States. That our navigation has increased since the adoption of this government, in proportion to other branches of trade, and that our commerce is both useful and ornamental, and the instrument of a revenue essential to the payment of a debt that we must discharge.

He said the complaint of gentlemen who supported the resolutions that our tonnage was inadequate to our exports, was in his mind an inconsiderate and fallacious species of regret. It might be a desirable thing were our tonnage equal to our exports, but even this would be a good or an evil, as it might be connected or not with objects over which we had no certain control. He would remark, that such a state of navigation at present assumed two things as its basis—a great and manifest disproportion between all the branches of industry dependant on ship-building and navigation, and the other trades; and our

power of becoming carriers for other nations, which would not be the case if maritime powers acted with their accustomed vigilance.—Unless the last employment were provided for by the regulations of foreign powers in favor of our ships, the first would be a serious evil. He thought it a safe proposition to which nothing but wild and crude speculation could be opposed; to say—that, *as long as our right to be the carriers of other nations was not submitted to by them, the power to export all the raw materials of this country and its products would be an evil.* This regret of gentlemen he believed to be founded on a comparison of this branch of trade here and in other maritime countries, as Holland, England, and some others. A little reflection would, he believed, afford consolation by shewing that their comparative superiority in the carrying business resulted from a solid difference in the situation of these countries, and of the United States;—namely, that this very superiority is the result of necessity more than choice—a necessity which the free and happy citizens of this rich and abundant country did not feel, and which they would not feel for ages. The carrying trade of this country will never be equal to its exports till the population of America bears a nearer proportion to the lands and the raw materials; till each branch of industry is proportionably supplied with labor; or the foreign powers admit our carrying trade to a fair competition with their own. It is true that we abound in articles of immense importance to the European artist, but they are so extremely bulky and heavy, that it is clear our exports require more than double the quantity of tonnage that the imports demand. The exports are tobacco, rice, grain, of all sorts, lumber, pot and pearl-ash, and such heavy and bulky products; whereas the imports are manufactures, small in bulk, high finished, light, portable and of great value for the space and tonnage they require in transportation. The proportion between them both is of value, and not of size. The first and great tendency of all things here is towards agriculture and the rougher arts, as lumber getting, which belongs to agriculture—the other arts and pursuits are but auxiliary to this main body of the national calling. This predisposition and tendency will be for ever keeping up the ability to furnish the raw and bulky article of export, while it irresistibly dis-furnishes the ship-yard and its dependant arts, of that industry which would be necessary to complete the power of affording domestic tonnage equal to the export; that is, we can afford more labor in the procuring of the export, than we can spare to the arts of ship-building and navigation.—these pursuits that belong to agriculture and a settled life, are more congenial with our country, where freedom and plenty invite to marriage, the rearing of families, and the acquisition of lands. At present he believed the seamen engaged in the foreign American tonnage, to say nothing of the coasting trade and fisheries, which doubled the amount, were more than in proportion to the citizens employed in the mechanic and manufacture trade, making the relative proportions between them in England the standard to judge by.

The tonnage rapidly increased every year; and, he took it for granted, would observe a due proportion under its present great encouragement, which amounted just to an easy protection to stimulate industry and secure cheap imports, without giving a rash monopoly to that branch of business—and here he would remark, that under the existing regulation, the very best consequence flowed in on the consumer. By the additional duty of ten per cent. on goods imported in foreign bottoms, and the addition of forty-four cents per ton we secured the importation of foreign goods to American tonnage, and by this means bought cheap; and by leaving your ports free to foreign vessels under an easy tonnage duty, there is a competition kept up in the domestic market for those exports, for which the foreign tonnage comes into your harbor. Thus already we buy cheap and sell dear at home. The competition that arises in our markets, in consequence of foreign ships becoming carriers of the surplus over that to which our own tonnage is equal, certainly raised the price of all things exportable; and a sudden and violent check in this order of things would vitally affect the agricultural, the lumber, the tobacco and all the more bulky objects of exportation.

It appeared then to him that the anticipation of effects from the resolutions,

on the point of disproportion between our exports and tonnage, was calculated on a growth of navigation forced unnatural and pernicious—a growth that would call off from other employments the labor which is better bestowed as it now is, in increasing our ability to furnish, by enlarging the powers of agriculture.

A sudden alteration which would, for a considerable time, check that competition between the foreign carrier and our own, for our products, would surely do mischief; nor could he see into what line of employment, except the mere carrying of our exports, would so immense an addition to our navigation be led; for unless foreign powers permit its participation in that branch of trade which from local consideration has ever been deemed so precious to them, the tonnage that conveys the exports, over and above that quantity of it necessary to the imports, must return in ballast: That is, if the export requires six hundred thousand tons, and the imports but three hundred thousand, there will be the half of our tonnage employed abroad, either in voyages that will but little benefit our country which wants internal labor more than foreign enterprise, at least of so useless a kind, or it will return in ballast.

But even admitting its policy he had no evidence of the only thing, which, combined with the idea of a navy, could render the object attainable, he meant the relaxation of the great navigation systems in Europe which secured to their own ships, advantages, in which participation was contemplated.—In the two great scenes, France and Great Britain, to which American habits and course of business would most probably lead, and from whence the manufactures were to be imported, the American carrier would find himself after unlading his export under restrictions which would force him to seek distant and circuitous trading voyages, or return home in ballast. In both these countries, he would find his enterprise checked by their respective navigation acts:—For Monsieur Barrere has reported a navigation act—it has been adopted by the convention—and as far as it respects the carrying trade precludes us except merely for our own productions. The artificial progress of things in France in manufactures, her political rivalries, and her colonial relations one would have supposed would long since have pointed out such an imitation of the English act.—The English act seemed dictated by necessity arising from causes, which, somewhat resembling those of France find little analogy in the present circumstances of this country.

When imitation is pointed out to us as a piece of policy, it is a duty to view our actual situation to discover similitude of principle and causes; and to estimate the importance of differences between national qualities here and in countries of whose practice and systems an imitation is proposed. If the situations, times and causes are similar, there will be plausible ground: If other causes of national prosperity, more eligible than those of other countries present themselves to our view, we ought to be cautious, certain and slow to decide. Very remarkable differences are palpable here from the circumstances that seemed to him to have forced the carrying powers of Europe to be such. It was important to view them, for political contentment would result from a comparison in which we found our difference.

(Speech to be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, December 3.

The grand army, under Prince Cobourg, has lately made a retrograde movement; it is in great part cantoned near Mons, and the head quarters are removed from Bavay to that city. The right wing, which is continually harried by the French, is covered by Conde, and extends through Marchiennes, as far as Courtray. The center has an excellent position before Mons, between Bavay, Valenciennes and Quefnoy, and protects our 15,000 labourers, who are diligently working to repair the fortifications of the two last towns. The left which extends through Beaumont and Chimai, to Namur, where the corps under General Beaulieu is posted, is less secure, and exposed to the frequent sallies which, for this week past, have been made by the garrison of Maubeuge. To prevent this in future, Prince Cobourg has just sent a reinforce-

ment of 4000 men, who after having driven the French from the neighborhood of Beaumont, have taken post round that small town; so that our grand army is now secure against surprise, considering that the frontiers from Furnes to Namur, Huy and Liege, are sufficiently provided with troops to repel any second invasion. We are chiefly indebted for these good positions, which have entirely counteracted the plans formed by the Committee of War and General Jourdan, at Paris, to the highly important information communicated by the French Adjutant General to the Army of the North to Prince Cobourg. This General deserted on the 21st of last month, has been well received by the Ministry, and had a long conference with the Arch Duke Charles. After having betrayed all the plans of attack, he yesterday departed for Mons.

By accounts received this morning from the army of the Rhine, it appears that in the different actions, from the 21st to the 26th ult., the Austrians have had 3,090 men killed and wounded, among whom are many brave officers. Col. de Priefs, Baron de Badder, Count de Clenau, Banfy, Tranconet, and Engelsheim, all officers commandant, besides 16 of inferior rank are killed. Among the wounded are Colonels Scharda, Kruzi, Kuanz, Lee, Mafur, and others. The loss of the Prussians is more considerable, amounting to 6000 men, killed and wounded. Among the wounded are Prince Louis of Prussia, who received a musket shot in his arm.

The loss of the French is doubtless much greater. It is computed at 10,000 killed and wounded; but they were almost every where victorious; for they attacked all the Austrian and Prussian posts at once, with 48,000 men, of whom General Wurmsier alone had to fight against 25,000.

The consequence is, that Wurmsier has been compelled to retreat and take post behind Haguenau, here he can hardly maintain himself for eight days. The Duke of Brunswick was less fortunate. He was pursued as far as Nieuftadt, in the Palatinate, within three leagues of Landau, where he arrived with his troops in the most deplorable condition, and almost entirely defeated. The Prussian General Kalkreuth, who suffered less, is posted with the troops under his command, at Keyfers Lautern, to oppose some check to the rapid advance of the French column from Deux Ponts.

The ravages committed by the French, in all the country evacuated by the Prussians, more especially in the Dutchy of Deux Ponts, are dreadful. Whatever they could not carry off they committed to the flames. All the fine houses of the capital are burnt.

Surprising or ridiculous as it may seem, the official details published here this day by authority of government speak only of successes, victories, and the total defeat of the French army. But it is only necessary to compare facts with consequences, to see that the above accounts which come from persons of undoubted veracity, and means of knowledge, are but two well founded.

A part of the Emperor's horses and baggage arrived yesterday from Vienna; but if the French should penetrate farther into Treves, where they are now in force, his majesty's journey may be retarded.

December 6.

Dampierre late Adjutant General to General Jourdan, is returned from Mons, accompanied by another French General officer. What is surprising is, that these two officers appear every where, even at the theatre, in the Republican uniform. Dampierre is very well received, particularly by the minister Count Metternich. He is very affable, prepossessing, and, as is said, a very able officer. It is generally believed that the failure of the French plan of attack, is solely owing to the accuracy with which he communicated it to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, two days before it was intended to be made.

The number of sick and wounded in the five military Hospitals of this city, on the 30th of November, was 11,400. From the 15th to the 30th, the deaths were 1759, including the French, who are mingled with the Austrians in the Hospitals. The grand Maison de Force at Vilvoorde, will soon be ready to receive 4000 of these miserable wretches, one third of whom are now lying on straw in the corridors of the Hospitals.

HAGENAU, (in Alsace) Nov. 10.

Extract of a private letter. "When the Combined army, marched through our

town, it was a truly affecting sight to see old and venerable officers, gentlemen drooping with years, Knights of St. Louis, citizens, women, in short every description of the serious and orderly inhabitants, surrounding the horse which the Prince of Condé rode, eager to touch his cloaths to kiss his hands, and mix their tears of joy with those of the followers of the Prince in his misfortunes. It was to this exalted character, a spectacle of the most affecting sensibility. The momentary silence which was occasioned by this hallowed language of nature, was instantly interrupted by the universal acclamations of "Vive la Roi XVII. Vive Condé."

"If the taking of Weissenbourg had been delayed, only 24 hours, a considerable number of decent inhabitants, which this town contains, were to be transported into the heart of France, and imprisoned with so many thousands who groan now in irons, or who daily bleed on the scaffold."

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Roland, the late minister of the Interior in France, who died, by want in a forest, in which he was obliged to conceal himself, was about 62 years of age, of a tall, but not robust figure, of unaffected manners, and of much simplicity in his appearance, his grey hairs being constantly permitted to flow over his shoulders. His literary powers it is unnecessary to notice.

The fortrefs of Biche, which the Prussians unsuccessfully attempted to take by a coup de main, appears like an Eagle's nest, perch'd on the summit of a rock: the ramparts are cut out in the middle of a rock; the embrasures of the artillery, the magazines, and a very deep well, are equally so; so that it is one of those extraordinary places which can be only taken by famine. It communicates by an high road with Wert and Haguenau, and by a more difficult one with Leitenberg and Bussweiler. It is thus in the power of the French troops to molest General Wurmsler.

The Revolutionary Tribunal has condemned to death Dupont Dutertre, Ex-Minister of Justice, and Barnave, an Ex-Member.

DUKE OF ORLEANS.

The trial of this man occupied only four hours. When the act of accusation was read, he said, "that the day of his trial would be the happiest of his life." He was sentenced to die at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th inst. and at four o'clock he was conveyed in a cart to the place of execution.

The eyes of the people were attentively fixed upon him. He discovered a state of stupefaction, which by some was tho't composure. The cart stopped by some accident upon the Place de la Egalité, before his palace—He surveyed it with much attention, and turned his head to look at it as long as he could. To the exclamations of indignation and curses bestowed upon him by the people he made no reply, nor did he appear much affected by them. When the cart arrived at the scaffold, he jumped upon it first, and immediately laid down his head to undergo that punishment to which he was sentenced.

UNITED STATES.

NORFOLK, Feb. 19.

Saturday last arrived here from Lisbon, the sloop *Resolution*, Captain Gustavus Restenies, in 79 days. On the 5th of December, in lat. 35, 2, long: 13, W. he fell in with an English armed brig, who hailed him, and after learning his destination, fired 8 shot into him, one of which struck him between wind and water, another damaged his rigging, and several went through his long-boat. They then boarded him, and took from him a cask of wine, some of his clothes, his watch, and a great quantity of provisions. Spoke, in lat. 36, 46, long. 11, 42, the brig *Hope*, Capt. Cole, from Baltimore, bound to Cadiz. Captain Restenies informed Capt. Cole that he had seen two frigates the day before, which appeared to him to be Algerines, and advised Capt. Cole to put into Lisbon, as the safest method he could adopt. In lat. 34, 33, long. 68, on the 28th Jan. spoke the schooner *Sally*, from Surinam, bound to Boston, out 32 days, in want of water.

On Sunday arrived here the sloop *Regulator*, Capt. Brown, from Guadaloupe. By this vessel we learn that the brig *Julia*, Capt. Blancy, bound from London to this

port, had sprung a leak, and put into Point Petre to refit; about the 20th of January. At the time Capt. Brown left there (the 26th January) no intelligence was received of the arrival of any English fleet in the West-Indies.

On Monday last arrived in Hampton Roads, the ship *Anthony-Mangin*, Capt. Stafford, of and bound to Baltimore, from Lisbon, in 62 days. Capt. Stafford has furnished us with the following correct list of American vessels captured by the Algerines:

Ship *Minerva*, John McShane, Philadelphia, owned by Wm. Bell, 17 men. Ship *President*, Wm. Penrose, Philadelphia, owned by John and James Craig, 12 men and a passenger. Ship *Hope*, John Burnham, New-York, 19 men. Ship *Thomas*, T. Newman, Boston, owned by Thomas Adams. Brig *Jane*, Moses Mofs, Newburyport, owned by himself, 8 men. Brig *Polly*, Michael Smith, Newburyport, owned by Bailey and Royce, 9 men. Brig *Olive Branch*, Wm. Furnace, Portsmouth, owned by Col. Hamilton, 7 men. Brig *George*, James Taylor, Newport, owned by Gibbs and Channing, 8 men. Schooner *Dispatch*, Wm. Wallace, Richmond, owned by Gillies and Freeland, 7 men. Schooner *Jay*, Sam. Calder, Gloucester, owned by E. Parsons. And Capt. Jackson, from Malaga to America, with fruit; all captured in October last, between Cape St. Vincent's and the Rock of Lisbon. The brig *Marianne*, Capt. Roseut, from New-York, very narrowly escaped being taken, is arrived at Carthagea.

Ship *Maria*, Capt. Stephens, from Philadelphia, and brig *Morning Star*, Capt. Neal, from New-York, are both safe arrived at Carthagea.

This information was received at Lisbon the 29th November, 1793, from Algiers, under date of the 13th November, and from Alicant, the 19th of the same month.

The number of American captives in Algiers, the 13th November, 1793, were 115 officers and seamen.

Capt. Stafford left at Lisbon, on the 10th of December, the following American vessels: Ships *Eliza*, Lewis, Providence; Governor Bowdoin, Downs, Boston; Fame, Blunt, Newburyport; *Hope*, Sheldon, Providence; Glasgow, Williams, Philadelphia. Brigs *Sukey*, Perry, Providence; *Elizabeth*, Bunbury, Newburyport; *Ether* and *Mary*, Drisco, Baltimore; *Martha*, Hoyt, Portsmouth; *Neptune*, Griffiths, Newburyport; *Patty*, Campbell, New-York; *Washington*, DeKay, ditto; *Clinton*, Alger, ditto.

Sam. Harrison, Deputy-Consul.

Lisbon, Dec. 10, 1793.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman in this town, dated Dec. 14.

"The risque of being captured by the Algerines is more dangerous than at any time hitherto, there being, by the last accounts from Cadiz, and Gibraltar, 18 sail of Algerines without the Straits. There are ten sail of Americans lying at Lisbon, and three at St. Ubes, waiting for the answer to our consul's application for a convoy. The reason the answer has not been given, is, they are waiting the return of a frigate they sent to Algiers. It is currently reported that the Dey of Algiers has broken some of the articles of the truce between him and the Portuguese. Should this be the case, they will keep them within the Straits again."

"Capt. George Haynes, of the schooner *Patty*, is safe arrived at Cadiz, after a passage of 34 days from Norfolk."

Yesterday arrived in the harbor the prize *Scorpion* East-India packet, captured by the *Papillon* French armed brig, on the 12th of January, in lat. 27, 37, long. 42, 42, in sight of the French fleet. She sailed from Madras, bound to England, and had been out four months.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.

William Cooper, Esq. first Judge of the County of Otsego, who was charged of having been guilty of mal and corrupt conduct in the execution of his office, has, after a strict examination by the Legislature of this State, been acquitted; and the petitions and memorials presented to the Legislature at their last sitting, tending to criminate the said Wm. Cooper, have been dismissed as frivolous and vexatious?

Arrived at Baltimore, Feb. 21.

Brig *Regherstieg*, Cornelis, Hamburg; Sloop *Industry*, Holmes, Schooner *Rover*, Button, and Sloop *Katy*, Taber, Norfolk; Schooner *Polly*, Lunt, Port-Republic; Ship *Union*, Johnston, Havre-de-Grace.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 27.

THEATRICALS.

OBSERVER, No. IV.

The Observer, being convinced, of the tendency of Theatric exhibitions, to mend, and not to injure the human heart; and having been long conversant with the prejudices of some good, and more bad men, who are opposed to the Stage, as productive of many evils to society and morals;—has taken, and shall continue to take, a humble stand in the New Theatre, and as far as he is capable, to notice the whole, and occasionally publish his remarks. The Observer, has not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, with either managers or performers, and barely knows their faces by seeing them on the stage; he feels himself, in consequence, unprejudiced.

From the disposition of the managers, which appears in their exertions to oblige and gratify the public; the observer presumes, he shall not act an ungrateful part to them, by observations, meant only as hints, and proposed for the exercise of their, and the performers judgments.

With some knowledge in music, some acquaintance, and more affection for the Drama, he promises to notice with candor, as he certainly listens with delight; and if ever he wounds, it will be, with the purest intentions, to cure.

The Observer is fully sensible, that some imperfections, may occur, in effecting a business so extensive and complicated as the oversight of a Theatre, which can only be mended, by trial, and experiments; he is happy to see a number of reformatations have already taken place, dictated by the good sense of the managers, and presumes they will continue to improve as experience shall dictate.

The Observer, cannot withhold a remark in favor of the instrumental accompaniments, to the vocal music last evening; he thinks they have never exhibited more accurate judgment; the relative softness, and strength, which true taste requires alternately to be adopted, on such an occasion, is frequently either omitted, or the shades run into each other, so as to confound.

Mrs. Warrel's voice, both as singer, and speaker, may be classed among the best: She pronounces and articulates with great propriety.

Mrs. Marshall appears to possess, almost all we wish in an actress: But an elevation of voice, and a more distinct articulation, would certainly add to her share of merit, which is already great.

Perhaps Mrs. Marshall's voice will on repetition, adapt itself better to the space. The observer hints to her, to speak a little slower.

Messrs. Bates and Darley, and Mrs. Shaw, The Observer, noticed with much satisfaction, did not, last evening, derogate from their former portion of applause.

Mr. Marshall is certainly one of the most gentlemanly men, that has been seen on a Stage.

At a meeting of upwards of 120 gentlemen at Grant's Tavern, Baltimore, the 22d. inst. the anniversary of the Birth Day of President of the United States, William Paca, Esquire, President—the following truly republican and patriotic TOASTS were drank:

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, the early, the uniform, the steady, and unshaken friend of his country!
2. The proclamation of neutrality which offends, only the enemies of the peace, and the disturbers of the prosperity of the United States.
3. The People of the United States—may they never in the exercise of their rights as men, violate their duties as citizens.
4. The People of France—May their arduous struggle terminate in a free republican government.
5. To all nations at war, peace, and to all nations at peace, prosperity.
6. May the people of every country be permitted to enjoy that government which they think best adapted to produce their happiness.
7. May the United States soon have a respectable navy, and its harbours well fortified.
8. A navigation Act in due time without injurious and invidious distinctions.

9. The agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the United States.

10. May those persons who have endeavored the means for extending trade, agriculture and manufactures, by restoring public credit, long be witnesses to the prosperity they have produced.

11. The general government! May the spirit which established it watch over its safety.

12. Congress. More wisdom or more patriotism to those whose measures would unsettle every thing and settle nothing.

13. The State Governments. May their citizens ever bear in mind that the wisdom and patriotism of the Senate of the United States depend wholly on the men they may choose to their several legislatures.

14. May the blessings of peace be continued to the people of the United States.

15. May the man we celebrate, long pilot the vessel of State.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of War on the petition of Wm. M'Hatton—this report is in favor of the petitioner, who prays to be placed on the pension list, and return his commutation money.

After a variety of observations, the committee rose without coming to a vote, and the report was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report whether any, and what alterations ought to take place in the pension law.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the remission of certain duties paid by Eliphalet Ladd, on Goods damaged on board the ship *Columbia*, wrecked near Plymouth, Massachusetts.—Mr. Bourne in the chair.

After some discussion of this bill, the committee rose, and were discharged from any further proceeding on the same.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, it was voted that there should be a call of the House to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

(To be Continued.)

A vessel is arrived at New-York in 42 days from Cadiz—A letter to the owner in this City, confirms the account of the *Evacuation of Toulon*, by the Combined Forces.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Feb. 28,

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called the

JEALOUS WIFE.

Oakly,	Mr. Fennell.
Major Oakly,	Mr. Whitlock.
Charles,	Mr. Moreton.
Ruffett,	Mr. Wignell.
Sir Harry Beagle,	Mr. Chalmers.
Lord Trinket,	Mr. Finch.
Captain O'Cully,	Mr. Bates.
William,	Mr. Darley, jun.
John,	Mr. Warrell.
Tom,	Mr. Francis.
Lady Frelove's Servant,	Matter Warrell.
Mrs. Oakly,	Mrs. Whitlock.
Lady Frelove,	Mrs. Shaw.
Harriet,	Mrs. Francis.
Toilet,	Mrs. Rowson.
Chambermaid,	Miss Williams.

At the end of the Comedy, a new Comic DANCE, composed by Mr. Francis, called

The Scheming Clown,

Or, the Sportsman Deceived.

By Mr. Francis, Mr. Darley, jun. and Mrs. De Marque.

After which, a COMEDY, in 2 Acts, called

The L Y A R.

Old Wilding,	Mr. Whitlock.
Young Wilding,	Mr. Chalmers.
Sir James Elliot,	Mr. Cleveland.
Papillion,	Mr. Finch.
Miss Grantham,	Mrs. Francis.
Miss Godfrey, (first time)	Mrs. Cleveland.
Kitty,	Mrs. Rowson.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

Great Republic.

A Slitter of Iron

WANTED.

A MAN well skilled in rolling and slitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer.

Feb. 27.

cop4t

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negotiations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in State-Street, over Mr. David Townsend, Watch Maker's Shop.—Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

* Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negotiations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next,
at the house of John Thomson, in Perth-
Amboy,

The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND, IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFORD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board.

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 23w2m

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President

of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

The printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30.

dam

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, High-street,
The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY ON COMMON SAYINGS and
SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON
SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern States, and many householders deem it to be useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.—PRICE 2s.

February 4.

dd

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him immediately; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney

to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.
N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to

J. M.

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chestnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, **JAPANNED PLATES,**
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30,

dtf

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,
And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, Market street,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793

Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester Society, 3 vols.

Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity

Disney's life of Dr. Jortin

Kingville's ancient geography

D'Ancours of Guy Joli

Memty, a collection of essays

Varicof Prussia's works

Calm observer—by Mackintosh

Russell's ancient and modern Europe

Langhorne's Plutarch

Elegant extracts, superbly gilt

Elegant extracts of natural history

Saugnier and Briffon's voyage

Rochon's voyage to Madagascar

Townsend's travels in Spain

Tasso's Jerusalem delivered

Smellie's translation of Buffon

Berwick's history of quadrupeds

Buffon abridged

History of birds

Philips's history of inland navigation

Hooper's rational recreations

History of France, in 3 vols.

Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.

Whitaker's defence of queen Mary

Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.

Dow's history of Hindostan

Sketches of the Hindoos

Key to polite literature.

Imlay's description of Kentucky

Present state of Nova-Scotia

Present state of Hudson's Bay

Preston on masonry

Lavater on physiognomy, abridged

Zimmerman's survey

Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson

Necker on executive power

Killer of Secundus

Gallery of portraits

Volney's ruins of empires

Travels

Vaillant's travels, with superb engravings

Downman's infancy

Adair's history of American Indians

Benington on materialism and immaterialism

Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers

Builder's magazine

Complete farmer

Chandon's life of Voltaire

De Non's travels

Franklin's life and works

Grozier's description of China

Murphy's translation of Tacitus

Godwin on political justice

Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.

Helvetius on man

Kaimes's sketches of the history of man

Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus

Mawe's gardener's dictionary

Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family

Playhouse dictionary

Reveries of solitude

Smith's theory of moral sentiments

Stackhouse's history of the bible

Watson's life of Philip 11d. & 111d.

Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.

Wanley's wonders of the little world, called

man

Wallis on the prevention of diseases

Moore's journal in France

Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.

Cox's travels into Switzerland

Rabaut's history of the French revolution

Life of Lord Chatham

Mallet's northern antiquities

Motherby's medical dictionary

Grigg's advice to females

Hamilton's outlines of the practice of mid-

wifery

Manning's practice of physic

Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca

Innes on the muscles

Pott's works

Fourcroy's chemistry

Armstrong on diseases of children

Quincy's dispensatory

Edinburgh dispensatory

Lewis's dispensatory

Ryan on the asthma

Robertson's treatise on fevers

Lee's botany

Leake on the viscera

Leake on diseases of women

Nicholson's chemistry

Gardiner on the animal economy

Lewis's Materia Medica

Fordyce on digestion

Withering on the fox glove

Lind on the diseases of heat

Monro on diseases of armies

Haller's physiology

Spalanzani's dissertations

London practice of physic

Bell's surgery

Chaptal's chemistry.

FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of society. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of freemen to be much more productive than that of slaves; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is impolitic as well as unjust.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

February 15.

dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A Work, to be entitled,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the state trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: It hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

- I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be completed.
- II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.
- III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances, that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Beriman, No. 149, Chestnut-street, and by the different booksellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. taw if

City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendence of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleaning, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the fourth side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Ext. all from the Minutes.

JOHN MEASE, Clerk.

N. B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

Excellent CLARET,

In hog-heads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cafes Champagne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23.

m&th—tf

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of LONG PRIMER on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound. Enquire of the EDITOR.

JAMAICA, &c.

An Act for giving validity in this Island to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and also to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, since the separation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have arisen to many of his Majesty's subjects occasionally residing in those States, for want of a legal provision respecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the said States, and intended to operate in this Island: For remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That, from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls residing in any of those States, or before the Chief Justice of any of the said States, or before the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said United States, and certified under the seal of any of the said States, or the seal of the said United States, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this Island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided always, That in all cases wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, she shall be examined separate and apart from her husband, by the Judge who attests the probate, and the said examination shall be certified in like manner as is practiced in Great-Britain or in this Island.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the probate of any last will and testament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the said States, and exemplified under the seal of the State where such probate shall have been taken, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such probate had been taken before the ordinary of this Island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of November, 1793.

WILLIAM BLAKE, Speaker.

Passed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.

G. ATKINSON, Cl. Council.

I consent, this 6th December, 1793.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, Sec.

* * * The American Printers